

descended, and remained helpless at the bottom of the vessel; the floats were not regenerated or renewed during the period the animals remained alive. Crepitating portions, when separated, continue buoyant until the vesicles of which they are composed gradually collapse from the escape of the air with which they are distended; and the floats, when pounded in a mortar, are readily reduced to a mucus.

XLVI.—*On the Animal and Affinities of Scaliola, a Genus of Mollusca from Japan.* By ARTHUR ADAMS, F.L.S. &c.

IN the 'Annals' for 1860 (vol. vi. p. 120), I gave, under the name of *Scaliola*, a short description of what I then believed to be a new subgenus of *Scala*. Since then, however, I have discovered the Mollusk in a living state, and have ascertained, from an examination of the animal, that it is furnished with a rostriform head, as in Rissoidæ, and not with a retractile proboscis as in Scalidæ. In all the species I have met with in Japan, its curious habit of agglutinating grains of sand to the surface of the shell is observable. In this peculiarity the genus resembles *Onustus* and *Xenophora*; a species of *Helicina* likewise exhibits the same remarkable feature. In the original specimens from which I took my first description the foreign particles were worn off.

Genus SCALIOLA, A. Adams.

An. capite probosciformi. Rostrum elongatum, cylindricum, annulatum. Tentacula filiformia. Oculi prominentes, nigri, ad basin externam tentaculorum positi. Pes brevis, ovatus, postice subacuminatus.

Operculum corneum, ovatum, subspirale; nucleo subterminali.

Testa turrita, umbilicata seu rimata; anfractibus agglutinantibus, arenaceis. Apertura plus minusve circularis, peritremate continuo; margine recto, acuto.

The species the animal of which I observed was *S. bella*, A. Ad. It occurred in considerable numbers at Takano-Sima, a small island near Tatiyama, on the coast of Nippon, in from two to three fathoms, on a bottom of sandy mud. The rostrum is long, large, annulate, bifid at the end, and of a pale yellow colour. The tentacles are small and filiform, with large black eyes at their outer bases. The head is elongated, with a dark median linear mark on the upper surface. The foot is short, ovate, semipellucid, with an opaque white blotch on the side near the operculum.

1. *Scaliola bella*, A. Adams.

S. testa pyramidato-turrita, late umbilicata, alba; anfractibus arenaceis,

convexis, suturis canaliculatis; anfractu ultimo soluto; apertura circulari.

Hab. Takano-Sima; $2\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms. Tabu-Sima; 25 fathoms.

2. *Scaliola arenosa*, A. Adams.

S. testa turrata, rimata; anfractibus convexis, arenosis, suturis profundis; anfractu ultimo ad peritrema contiguo; apertura vix circulari.

Hab. O-Sima; Tanabe; Simoda.

3. *Scaliola glareosa*, A. Adams.

S. testa graciliori, turrata, imperforata, alba; anfractibus convexis, arenosis, suturis impressis; anfractu ultimo ad peritrema consolidato; apertura ovata.

Hab. Tsu-Sima; Takano-Sima.

4. *Scaliola gracilis*, A. Adams.

S. testa turrata, gracili, alba, subarenosa; anfractibus convexis, subnudis, suturis profundis; anfractu ultimo vix soluto; apertura subcirculari.

Hab. Gotto; 71 fathoms.

XLVII.—*Descriptions of newly discovered Spiders captured in Rio Janeiro by John Gray, Esq., and the Rev. Hamlet Clark.*
By JOHN BLACKWALL, F.L.S.

[Continued from p. 360.]

Family THOMISIDÆ.

Genus THOMISUS, Walck.

Thomisus gibbosus.

Length of the female $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch; length of the cephalothorax $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth $\frac{1}{10}$; breadth of the abdomen $\frac{1}{8}$; length of an anterior leg $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{4}$; length of a leg of the third pair $\frac{1}{4}$.

The eyes are disposed on the anterior part of the cephalothorax in two transverse curved rows, forming a crescent; the two anterior intermediate ones are the smallest; the eyes of each lateral pair are seated on tubercles, and the anterior ones are the largest of the eight. The cephalothorax is short, broad, convex, slightly compressed before, rounded on the sides, abruptly sloped at the base and in front, where it is truncated; it is sparingly clothed with hairs, and has a yellowish-brown hue, with dark reddish-brown spots; the frontal margin, a transverse line between the two rows of eyes, and another situated behind the posterior row, which is slightly angular with its vertex directed